

Greece's protest at the landing of the Allies at Salonica, and said that beyond that the Ministry could do nothing. The ministers then left, but it is expected that their representations will be repeated.

**GERMAN OFFICIAL.**  
The official report, as given out tonight by the Berlin War Office, is as follows:

Dobrin, east of Visegrad (Bosnia) has been taken.  
The armies of General von Koenigs and von Gallwitz have driven back the enemy wherever he has made a stand.

As regards the main forces, the general line of Vukovar-Morawa (on the Ljé) Doolia has been reached. East of this line the Jasenica and Raca have been crossed on both sides of Svinjakrenava. In the Pek valley Neresnik has been taken.

Forces advancing to the east of Orsova captured twelve heavy cannon near Kladovo.  
At Ljubicevac, on the Danube, east of Bara Palanka, direct connection with the army of General von Koenigs (the Bulgarian commander) has been established by the patrols. The right wing of this army is pursuing the enemy from Nostin, in north-easterly and southerly directions. Fighting continues for possession of Kijaznac.

**AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.**  
The Vienna official report is as follows:

Our forces advancing from Visegrad drove the enemy back on the frontier. The royal imperial troops and the army of General von Koenigs, operating in the northwest corner of Serbia, are approaching upper Koluvara and the Vajve positions, which the Serbians evacuated before our cavalry.

Austro-Hungarian divisions sent south from Obrenovac wrested from the enemy after fierce fighting strong hill positions south of Lazarevac. German troops have driven the enemy across the Arangeljovne River, and these forces are engaged in battle at Topola and the hills to the east.

The mountainous country in the bend of the Danube east of Kilsaura Narrows has for the greater part been cleared of all hostile forces. Three cannon abandoned by the Serbians, including one howitzer, have been captured here.

**BULGARIAN OFFICIAL.**  
The official statement by the Bulgarian War Office issued to-day is as follows:

The offensive continues along the entire front.

In Negotin we found great quantities of flour and oats. In the harbor of Kusskie, on the Danube, west of Prahovo, we found 4,000 winter coats, 2,000 boxes, 2,000 military caps and thirty boxes of ammunition. Near Kujazeva we captured four field guns, six cases of ammunition, one captain and thirty men.

In the district of Konoze the Albanians have commenced hostilities against the Serbians.  
Several Serbian officers remained in Uskub. The Serbian authorities, while advising American missionaries and other foreigners to leave Uskub, as they said the Bulgarians were barbarians and would kill them, left their own families there, saying that the Bulgarians would not harm them.

**British Execute a Spy.**

London, Oct. 27.—Official announcement was made to-day that another spy had been put to death. The announcement says that the prisoner, charged with espionage, was tried recently by the general court martial, found guilty and sentenced to death. This sentence was confirmed, and was carried out this morning.



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## FRENCH BLAST WAY TO GAIN ABOVE ARRAS

Mines Destroy Trenches, Which Troops Then Occupy.

GERMAN GAS DRIVE FAILS NEAR RHEIMS

Joffre's Troops Halt Attack Covered by Blankets of Fumes.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 27.—In their advance on the road from Arras to Lille the French blasted their way into the German entanglements and trenches southeast of Neuville St. Vaast, in the sector just north of Arras.

Joffre's troops exploded a series of powerful mines on the enemy's positions. The trenches were destroyed by the blasts and the infantry pushed forward and occupied the excavations. They maintained themselves here in the face of a violent bombardment and several counter attacks.

Meanwhile the Germans, hard put in the Artois sector by the constant pressure of the Allies, made a new effort to break through on the Champagne front. East of Rheims, where the Kaiser's troops have several times launched fierce attacks without success, they attempted another attack to-day.

Under cover of heavy blankets of suffocating gas, the Germans advanced toward the French line. Against the fumes, Paris said, Joffre's men were able to protect themselves. The French artillery, aided by the infantry, then set up a barrier of fire which the enemy could not pass. Another attack on "La Courtine," southeast of Tureau, was also repulsed, Paris announced.

Aeroplane attacks to the French forces in Artois performed a feat of marksmanship to-day. With their machine guns they succeeded in driving back and dispersing patrols southeast of Loos. The British claim to have brought down two enemy aeroplanes, while the Germans report that they have winged three enemy aeroplanes, capturing one.

The Belgians report that the German artillery is very active on their front, and Sir John French tells of a heavy cannonade east of Ypres and south of La Bassée Canal. Apparently the Germans contemplate another attempt at an offensive in this sector.

**FRENCH OFFICIAL.**

The following communication was issued by the Paris War Office to-night: After having exploded in the neighborhood of the road from Arras to Lille, to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, a series of powerful mines, which destroyed the German trenches, entanglements and the enemy's troops immediately occupied the excavations. They installed and maintained themselves there, notwithstanding a very violent bombardment and several counter-attacks by the enemy, who suffered serious losses. We captured about thirty prisoners.

To the north of the Aisne, in the sector of Roche, west of Soissons, the methodical fire of our batteries has caused heavy damage to the organizations, blockhouses and shelters of the enemy.

**Attack East of Rheims.**  
To the east of Rheims the Germans renewed on the front from La Ferme des Marais to La Ferté-Macé, attempts to attack, with the employment of suffocating gases in large quantities. Our troops were able to protect themselves efficaciously against the blankets of gas coming from the enemy trenches. They broke down by infantry and artillery barrier fire the effort of the assailants, who were everywhere and completely repulsed.

Spirited combats with the grenade continued during the entire day, without appreciable change, in the trenches to the north of Ville sur Tournai.

The afternoon statement said: To the south of Loos our aeroplanes drove back and dispersed by their fire strong patrols of the enemy.

In the Champagne in the course of the night the Germans attempted a new attack against our trenches at "La Courtine." This attack was checked immediately by our infantry fire and machine guns, and failed completely.

**BRITISH OFFICIAL.**  
An official communication from Sir John French says:

Since my last communication of October 24 the situation on our front has remained unchanged. There have been no important activities on both sides, but without important results.

The enemy's artillery has been active east of Ypres and south of La Bassée canal. Our reply to this shelling has been very effective.

Our airmen brought down two German aeroplanes yesterday, one falling inside our own lines, and the other close behind the enemy's front trenches.

**GERMAN OFFICIAL.**  
After the explosion of a French mine on the Lille-Arras road an important engagement developed which went in our favor.

Northeast of Massiges the French during an attack with hand grenades penetrated one of our advanced trenches in one small point. They were driven out during the evening.

In an aerial combat Lieutenant Ingelmann shot down his fifth enemy aeroplane. It was a French biplane carrying British officers, who were taken prisoner. Two other enemy aeroplanes were brought down behind the lines of the enemy. One of them was destroyed completely by our artillery. The other fell at a point north of Souchez.

**RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.**  
The official communication issued by the Russian War Office says:

West of Riga, in the region of Lake Balat, minor engagements have occurred. The Germans continue their attacks in the district west of Ikalk, but without success, all of them being repulsed. A German offensive in the direction of Neuhagen, north-west of Jacobstadt, was stopped by our fire.

On the Dvina, from the town of Livenhof, above Jacobstadt, to Iloukist, there has been an artillery duel, as well as rifle fire. West of Dvinsk the Germans are attacking in many places, but without success. At times the artillery fire attained tremendous intensity.

South of the village of Redevka, northwest of Czartorysk, the enemy assumed the offensive, but was met by our counter-attack with the bayonet at every point.

**Germans Seek to Separate Dvinsk and Riga Armies**

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Petrograd (dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle," London, Oct. 27.—Ukuel and Iloukist are the points at which the Germans are making the biggest effort to force the Dvina. Ukuel is on the right flank of their Riga positions, and Iloukist is on the left flank of their Dvinsk positions. Simultaneous attacks at these two points are being made, with the object of separating the Russian Riga and Dvinsk armies.

The seriousness of this effort is not

## 'THE TEUTONS' ROAD TO CONSTANTINOPLE.



1—Brza Palanka, where Bulgarian and Teuton invaders have met. Their union gives the Kaiser command of the Danube and a road—somewhat circuitous—to Constantinople by way of Bulgaria. The shaded parts of the map in northern Serbia show the progress von Mackensen has made toward Nish and an all-rail route to the Golden Horn. The Serbian territory held by Bulgars in the south is similarly marked.

2—Nish, where the railroad to Constantinople veers to the east, and Sofia.

3—Vranja, and 4, Uskub, are important railroad towns held by the Bulgars.

5—Veles, the northernmost town held by the Serbs in their advance in Macedonia.

**PARIS CERTAIN RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE TO BE SENT TO AID SERBIA**

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris (dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle," London, Oct. 27.—It was definitely asserted to-day that Russia would not content herself with naval action, but would send a considerable number of troops to aid Serbia. Nothing was said as to how they were to reach the Balkan front.

If this be so, the situation may be regarded much more hopefully, for though the entry of von Mackensen's troops into the Sofia corridor cannot now be prevented, it will be so dangerous an operation that more German troops will have to be withdrawn from the French and Russian fronts to protect its lines of communications.

The Franco-British expeditionary forces have now reached Gradska, a small town, ninety-five miles north of Salonica, at the junction of the Vardar and Bregalnica valleys. This is fifty miles short of Uskub, which the Bulgarians have occupied, but only sixteen miles short of Veles.

As General Sarraill's allied force is able to hold a front of fifty miles from Doiran to Gradska and to take the offensive successfully at several points, it must already be in considerable force.

**SAYS SERBIA WILL GET NO BRITISH AID**

Ashmead-Bartlett Declares She Must Give In.

London, Oct. 28.—In a lecture last night on the Dardanelles operations Captain Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, the British press representative in the campaign, said that although the Allies were firmly established in the Dardanelles he did not think there was any chance of a further advance.

"The Turks are too numerous and skilful," the captain said. "Despite their losses there are now not less than 800,000 Turks under arms, and the longer they fight the more formidable and experienced they become in the methods of defence. With the participation of Bulgaria we can no longer hope to get through to Constantinople."

The lecturer said the nation had been badly "let down" by its diplomacy in the East. Referring to the Serb-Bulgarian situation, he said:

"We are not in a position to save Serbia this year. She will be forced to give in or to make the best terms possible. We cannot get into Bulgaria this year, for there are only three or four weeks more in which operations are practicable on account of the winter."

**KAISER EXTOLS DEAD ENVOY**

Berlin, Oct. 27 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—In a telegram of condolence to the Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador to Turkey, who died recently, Emperor William paid a high tribute to the merits of the late diplomatist.

"His services to me and to my country in the most difficult situations were always excellent," the Emperor telegraphed, "and he promised to be one of our strongest reliances. His notable merits assure grateful memories of him for all time."

Telegrams of condolence have been received from Empress Augusta Victoria, King Ferdinand and Prime Minister Radoslavoff of Bulgaria and the Turkish Parliament.

**SLEEPLESS, BUT NOT SLEEPY**

Germans, Without Rest for Several Nights, Still Fight Like Fiends.

Berlin, Oct. 27 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Some idea of conditions under which recent fighting took place is given in an article published to-day in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" concerning an attack made by French troops against a position held by Baden guards. The Germans had had little or no sleep for several nights and had little or no water, as the incessant French bombardment prevented the bringing up of supplies.

When at last this bombardment was ended the French infantry charged. "The French were amazed to find the Germans still alive, and fighting like fiends," the account continues. "The French losses were terrible, as they advanced in close formation."

**CHURCHILL RUMOR PERSISTS**

Report That British Diplomat Is About to Resign Again Current.

London, Oct. 28.—Rumors were again current in the lobbies of the House of Commons last night that Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was about to resign his seat in the Cabinet.

## U. S. SHIP NOTE SENT TO BRITAIN

A. W. Kirk, Attache of Embassy in Berlin, Sailed with It Sunday.

LANSING SUDDENLY BECOMES SILENT

Officials Only Expect Sharper Definition of Issue, Leading to Arbitration.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 27.—The long delayed note to Great Britain, protesting against illegal interference with American commerce, is on its way to London by messenger. Secretary Lansing refused to break the mysterious silence which has been maintained, but it is understood that the note was given to Alexander W. Kirk, who sailed on Sunday to return to his post as attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin. It will be handed to Ambassador Page next Monday.

The document is the first general protest sent by the United States to Britain since March 30. At the time of the resignation of Secretary Bryan, in June, it was understood that the latter was insistent on its immediate dispatch. President Wilson, on account of the submarine controversy, refused to forward it until a clarification of relations with the Berlin Foreign Office before renewing representations to Great Britain.

Why the administration refuses to announce the sending of the note is a puzzle. It is believed, however, that the President wished to escape criticism for sending it by messenger instead of telegraph, and planned to await its arrival in London before announcing that it had been sent.

**Mass of Statistics.**

The note is understood to contain a mass of statistical matter into which errors would almost certainly creep in transmission by messenger. This, coupled with the fact that the document is much longer than previous similar communications, decided the authorities against cable transmission.

Secretary Lansing adopted his policy of silence on Friday last. Previous to the contents of the note, he denied that it had been transmitted. On Friday he announced that answers to all questions concerning the note or its transmission would be refused. The same day Mr. Kirk left Washington for Berlin.

The note had been in preparation for several months. It had been ready for transmission several times, but in each instance a postponement or revision was made necessary by unexpected developments. Great Britain twice requested reconsideration of the State Department representations by sending supplementary notes. For several weeks, also, the administration felt obliged to withhold the note because of the acuteness of the German controversy.

**To Define Issues.**

State Department officials are not hopeful that the new argument will weigh more heavily with the British Foreign Office than did its predecessors. All that is expected is a sharper definition of the issue between the two governments. When the differences are clearly established, it is expected that negotiations will be begun for the arbitration of the dispute.

The note had been in preparation for several months. It had been ready for transmission several times, but in each instance a postponement or revision was made necessary by unexpected developments.

The packers want the United States to demand reparation of upward of \$15,000,000.

**TRENCHES ACCLAIM FIGHTING AMERICANS**

Foreign Legion Remnant Back in the Bullet Zone.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Oct. 27.—A letter from an American member of the Foreign Legion says that when the American Legion was reformed, it was transferred to another regiment after the Champagne offensive they were enthusiastically received. Officers of the new regiment shook hands with every soldier to-day to make vigorous special representations to Great Britain.

After the Champagne offensive the shattered legion was reformed, to be sent to the Balkans, but as Americans only enlisted to fight in France they had to be transferred.

The letter says that the American company in making the transfer marched all night and went immediately into the first line trenches, and the company cook had a meal ready, and the tired and hungry men were made happy by the reception accorded by their new comrades.

James Bache, an American aviator and a former member of the Foreign Legion, who was missing after the Champagne offensive, is alive and unharmed. He was compelled to descend from the German lines on account of motor trouble. A paper bearing news of Bache was dropped on the French aviation field from a German aeroplane.

**GERMANS SHOOT PRIEST**

Kill French Rector Suspected of Concealing Soldiers.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The correspondent at Hazebrucq, France, of the Havas News Agency, sends the following: "M. Foulon, a priest of Standon, near Bouliers, who received an order from German soldiers to deliver French soldiers supposed to have been concealed in his presbytery, was shot and killed before he could give a reply. Three other persons are reported to have met the same fate."

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**BELGIANS WIN IN AFRICA**

Reported to Have Driven Germans Back with Heavy Losses.

Havre, Oct. 27.—That there has been heavy fighting between the Belgians and the Germans along the boundary line of the Congo Free State and German East Africa is indicated by advices just received by the Belgian Minister of the Colonies.

These dispatches say that the German troops were beaten, with heavy loss, and put to flight by the Belgians on September 11, near the Ruzizi Delta, and on September 29 near the frontier station of Lavingi.

The Belgians are reported to have captured machine guns, rifles and a quantity of munitions.

**ATTACKS REGISTRY DELAY**

R. G. Wagner Alleges Navigation Commissioner Caused \$500,000 Damage.

Richard G. Wagner, president of the American Transatlantic Company, of 17 Battery Place, last night issued a statement charging that through delay in admitting to American register several freight steamships owned by his company, a loss of \$500,000 had been sustained. President Wagner criticized United States Navigation Commissioner E. T. Chamberlain as being responsible for the delay, and that through his representations to the Secretary of Commerce admission to registry was denied by the Secretary until his judgment was reversed on appeal to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Wagner states that the ships are owned outright and free of any encumbrance by his company, and that the Transatlantic company is an American corporation owned and held by American citizens. He asserts that every one of the ships was purchased from neutral concerns and that all their ships were always under a neutral flag.

**BRITISH HOLD JERSEY MAN FOR HOSTILE ACT**

American Accused of Trading with Enemy Interests.

London, Oct. 27.—Edward Weinacht, a shipping agent and an American citizen, was remanded in Bow Street Court to-day on the charge of trading with hostile interests. He was admitted to \$5,000 bail.

The attorney for Weinacht said that the latter had a complete answer to the charge. Weinacht arrived in England four days ago. Until a year ago he was European manager of the Adams Express Company. He severed his connection with the company in 1914 and then assisted in the organization of the Sutherland International Dispatch Company, with offices in New York and London. He was arrested at the London office of that company.

The full extent of the charges against Weinacht has not been made public, but his attorney states that there is more behind them than appeared in to-day's proceedings. The preliminary hearing will be resumed next Wednesday.

Weinacht lives in Elizabeth, N. J.

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